



***Acknowledgments:***

**DOE NETL: William W. Aljoe**

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# **Mercury Transport and Deposition in Ohio River Valley Region: Measurements at a Rural Super Site in Athens, Ohio**

**Kevin Crist**

**Director Air Quality Center**



**OHIO**  
UNIVERSITY

# Partners

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Advanced Technology Systems



Argonne



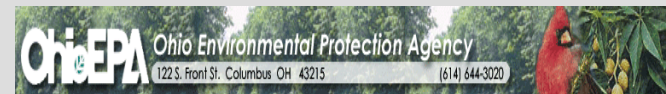
Atmospheric and Environmental Research



Consol Energy



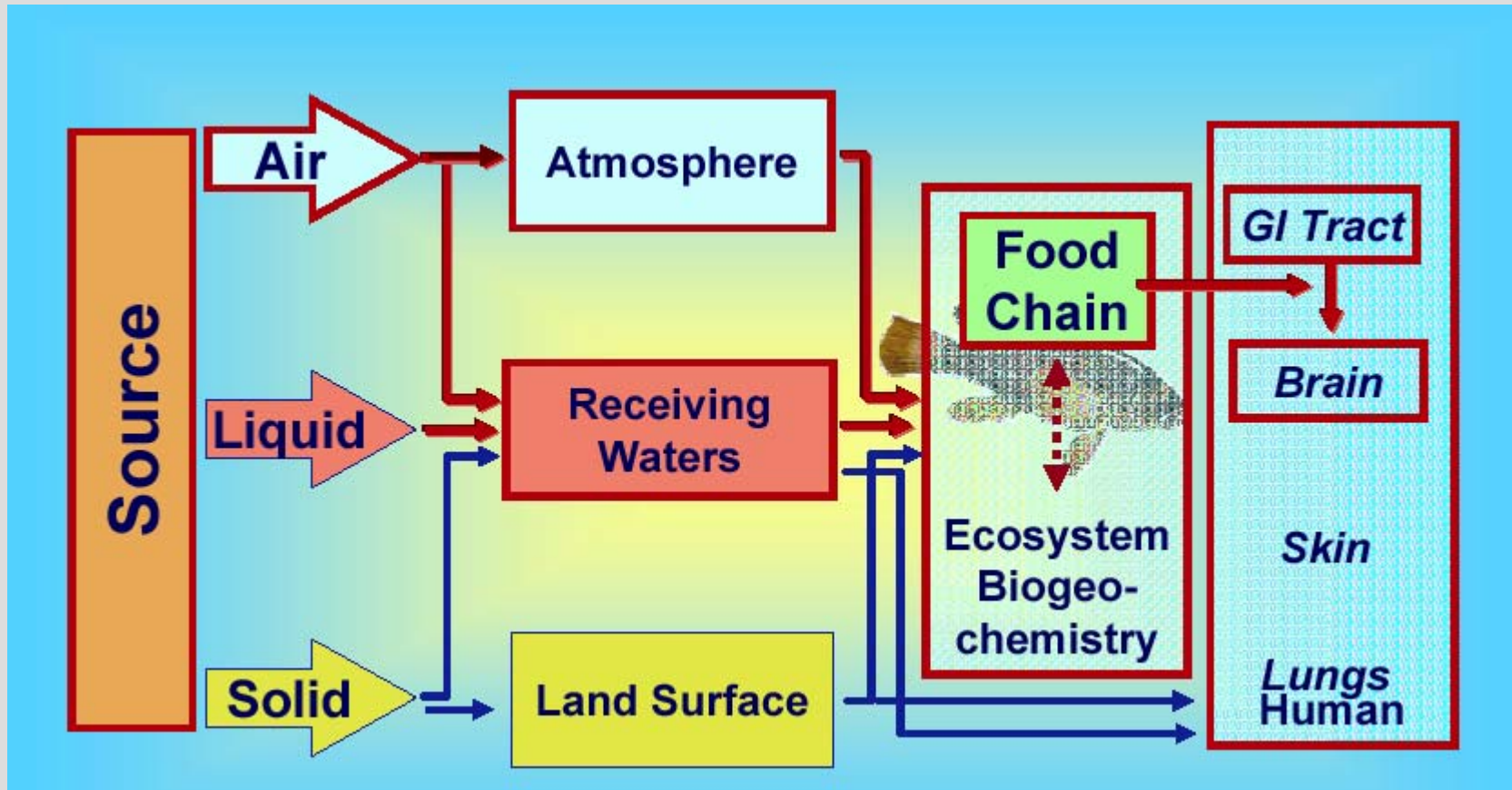
Ohio EPA



Ohio University

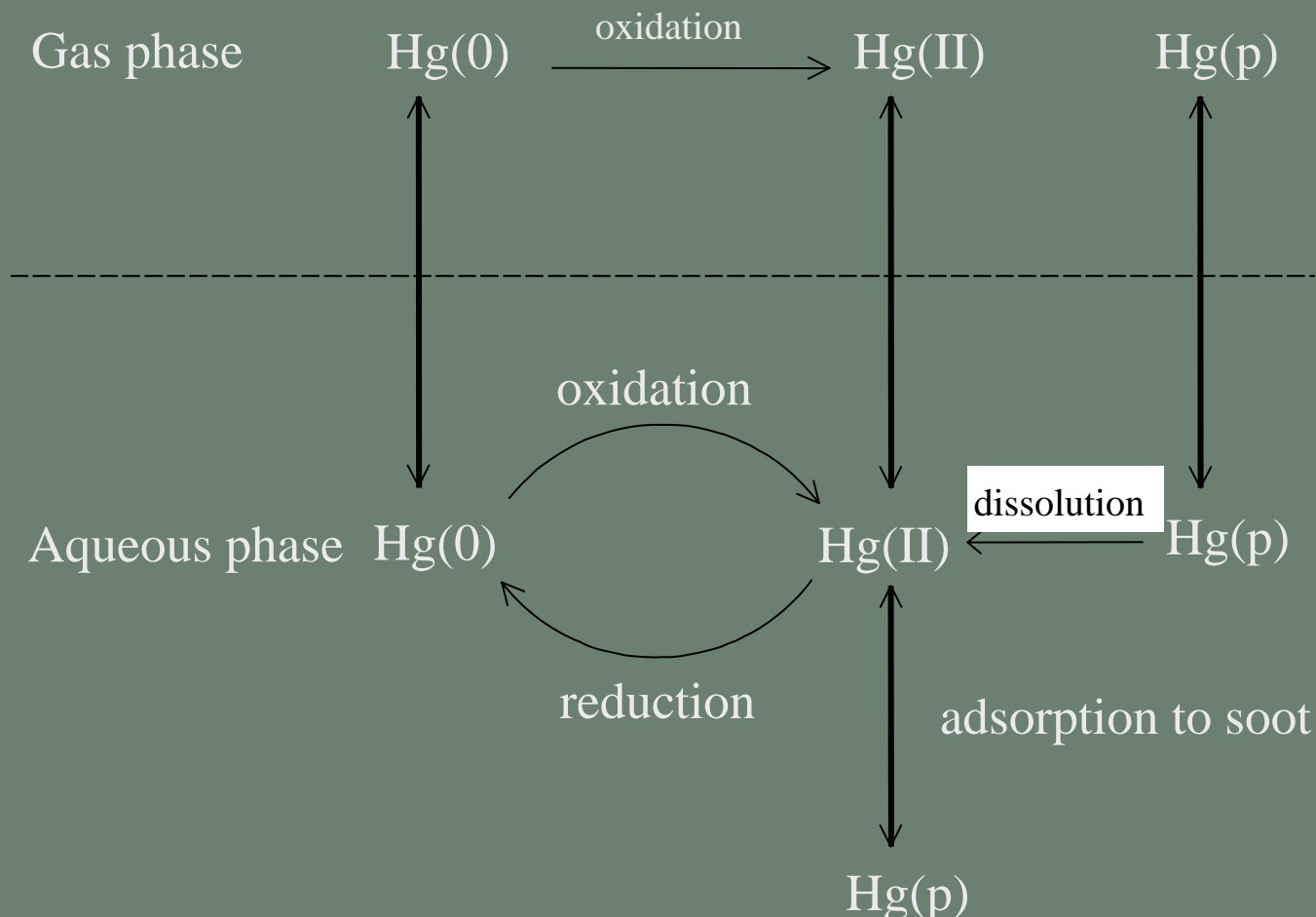


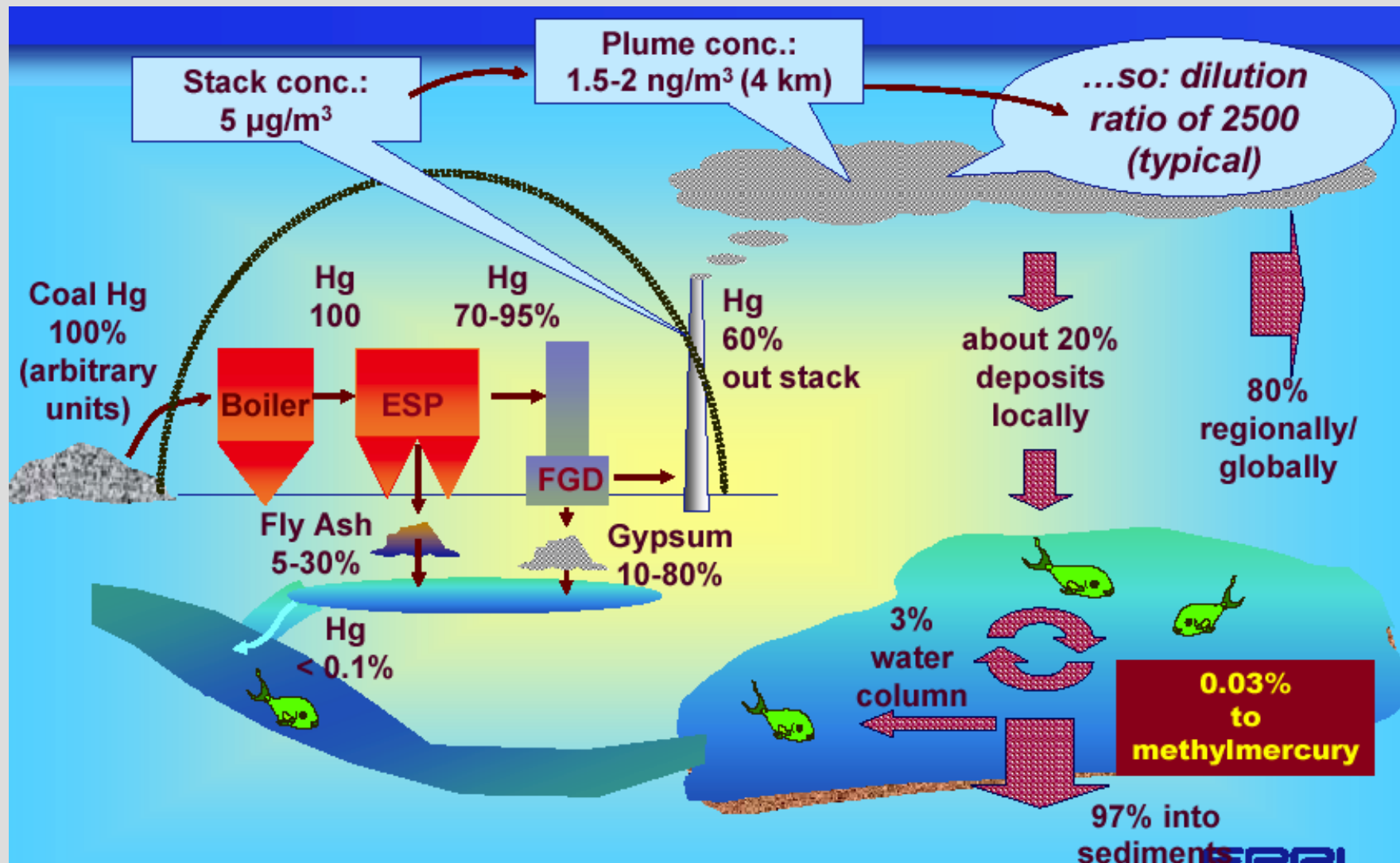
# Potential Toxic Exposure in Humans (major pathways are in red)



Source: Leonard Levin, Valuing Externalities Workshop,

# Atmospheric Chemistry of Mercury





# Project Objectives

**Quantitatively evaluate the emission, transport and deposition of mercury, arsenic and fine particulate matter in the Ohio River Valley region**

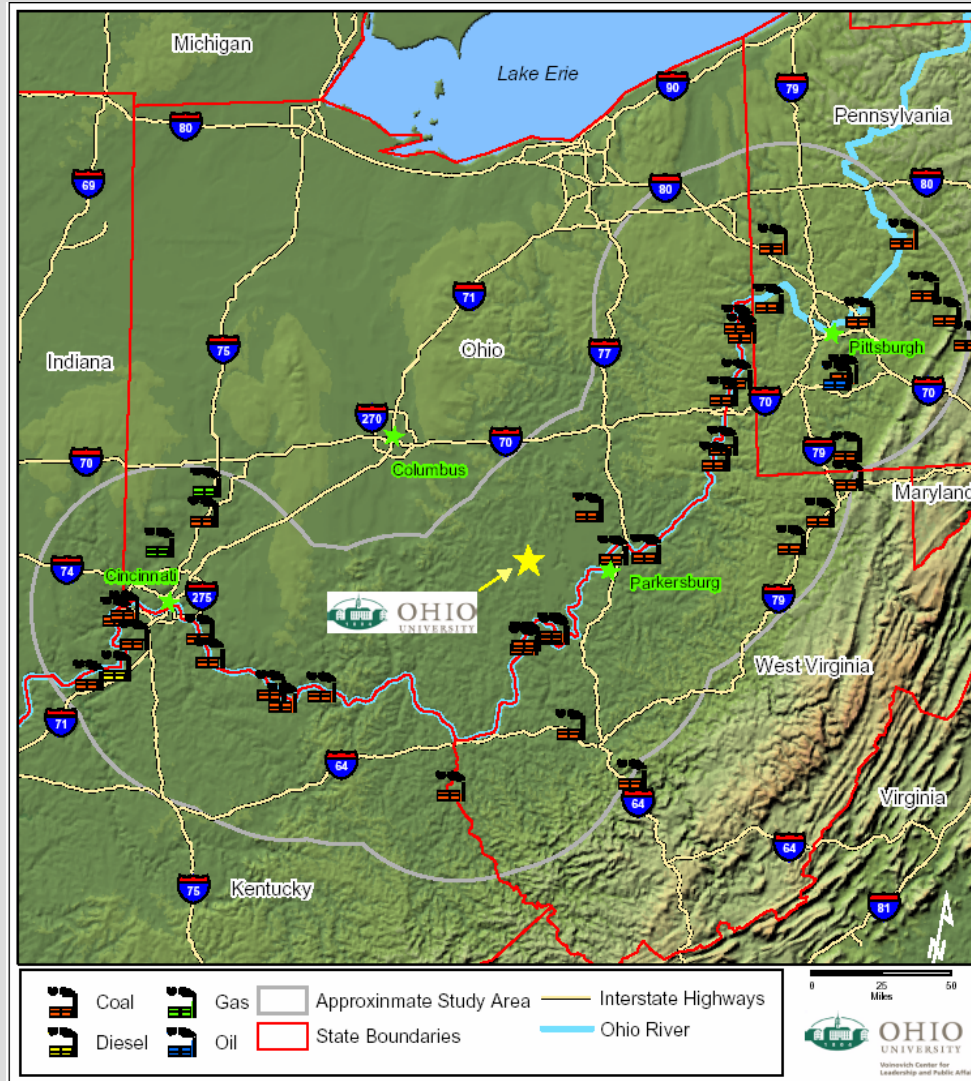
- Ambient Monitoring
- Regional-Scale Modeling Analysis

## Anticipated Benefits

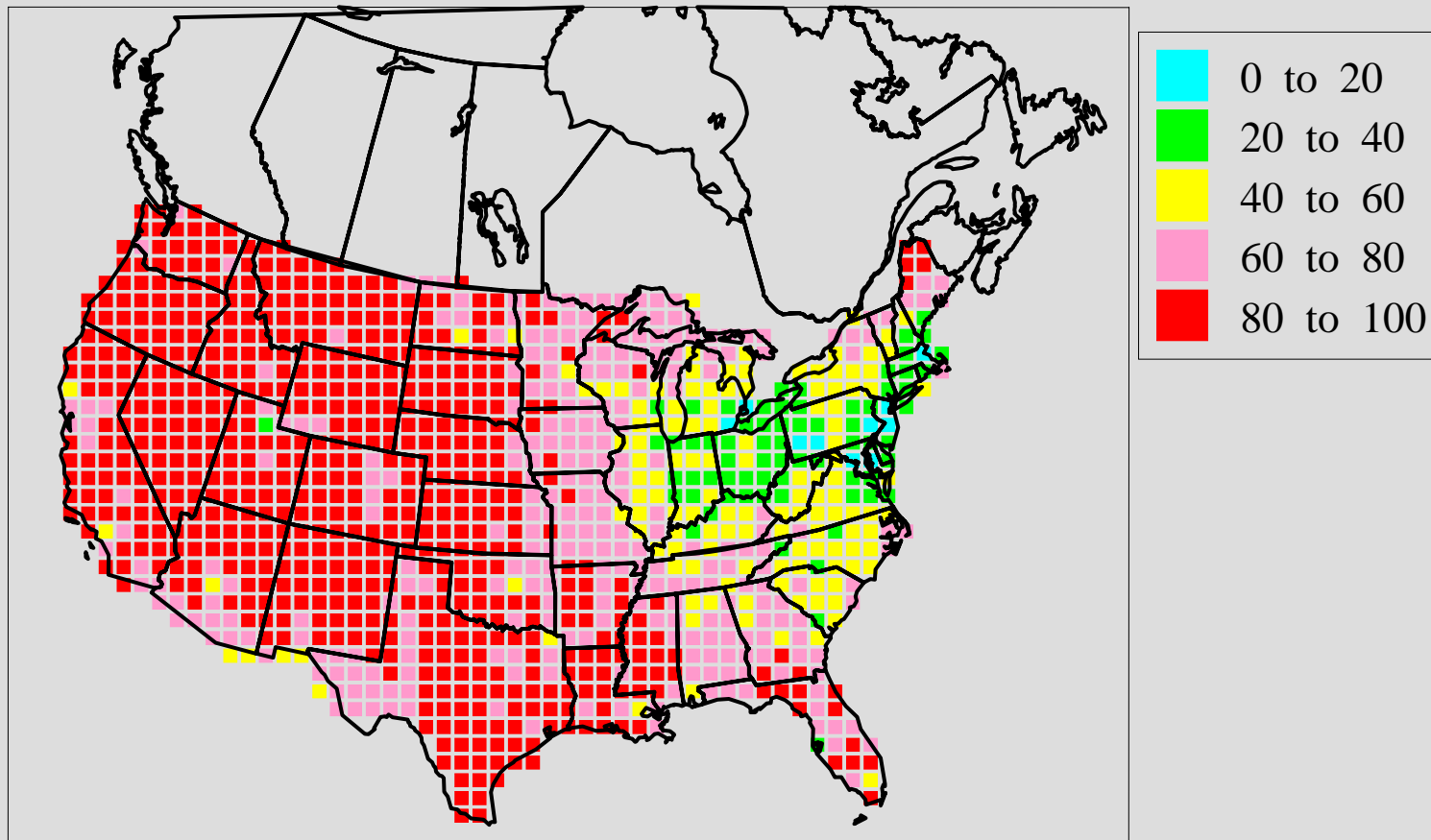
Provide critical information for the development of relevant and cost effective control strategies



# Ohio River Valley



## Contribution of the Global Background to Mercury Deposition (%)





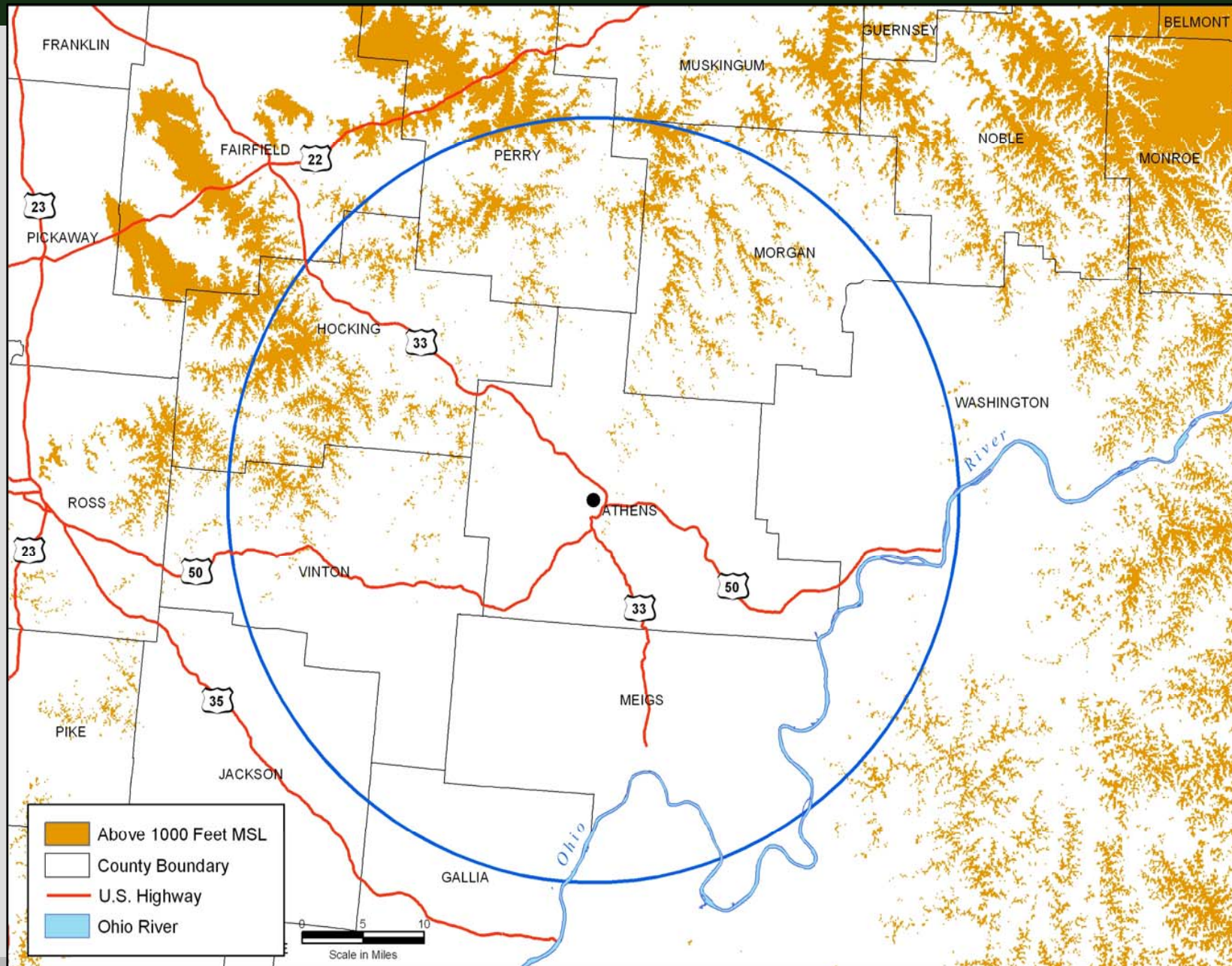
**Elevation: approx 1000 ft asl**

**Latitude: 39.3° N**

**Longitude: 82.11° W**



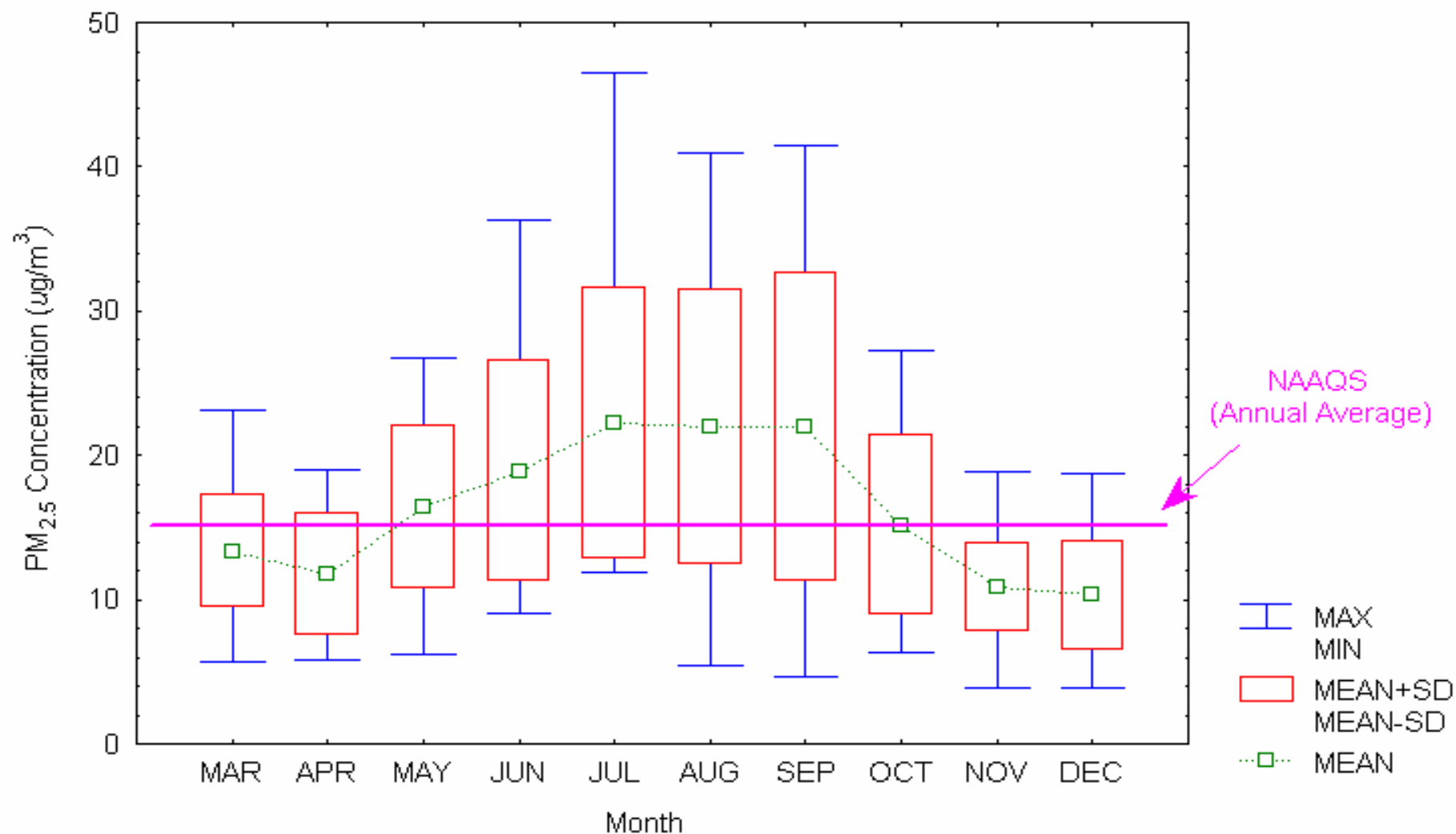




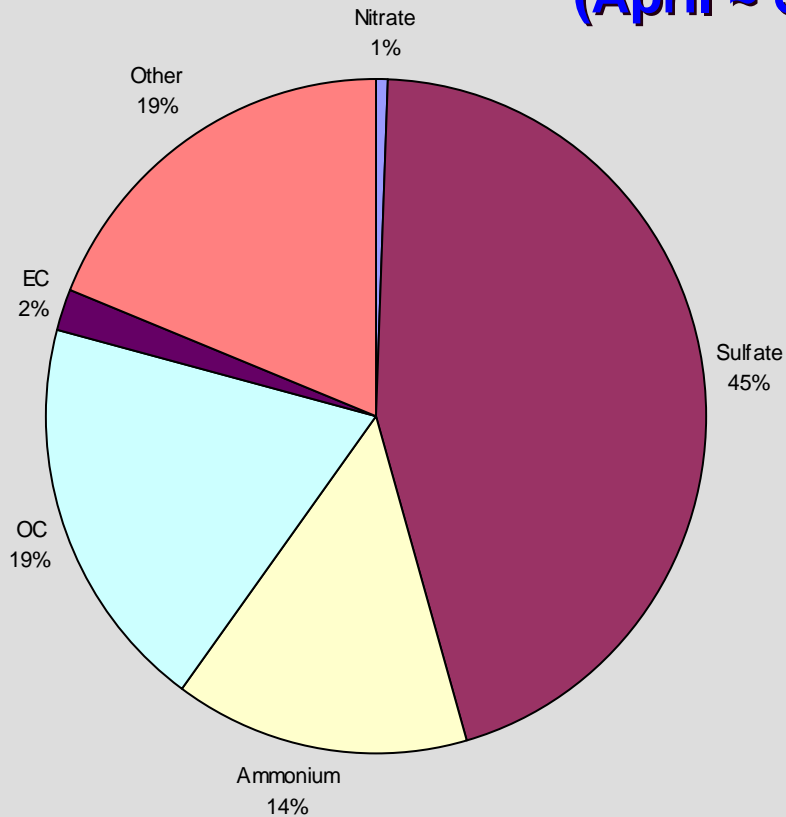
# Measurements

<u>Species of Concern</u>	<u>Observed</u>	<u>Resolution</u>
Mercury	Hg <sup>0</sup> , RGM, Hg <sub>p</sub>	120 min
Wet Deposition	Total Mercury	1 week
Gases	SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , CO, O <sub>3</sub>	1 min
Fine Particulate	TEOM (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	10 min
	Federal Reference Method	3 days
Met (approx 100m)	WS, WD	1 min
Met (10 m)	WS, WD, Temp, BP, RH, Precip.	1 min
Ammonia	NH <sub>3</sub> , HNO <sub>3</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>3-</sup> , NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>4+</sup> , PM <sub>2.5</sub>	6 days

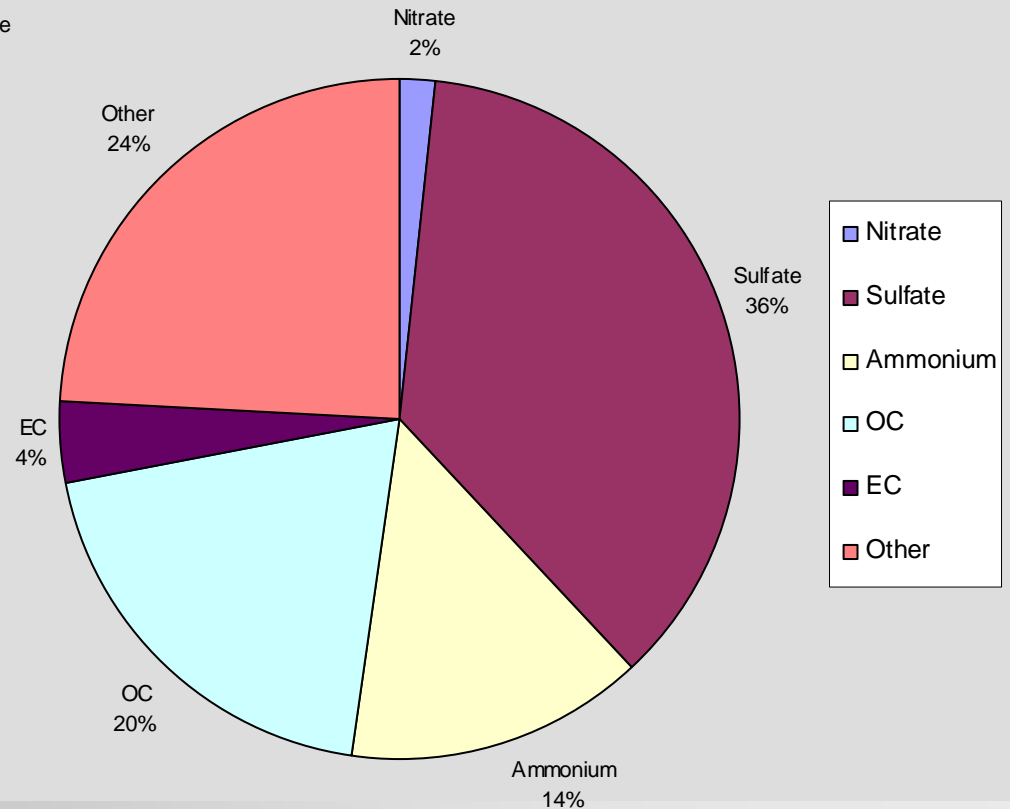
Monthly Distribution of PM<sub>2.5</sub> Concentration, 2004



## Warm season PM<sub>2.5</sub> composition (April ~ Sept)



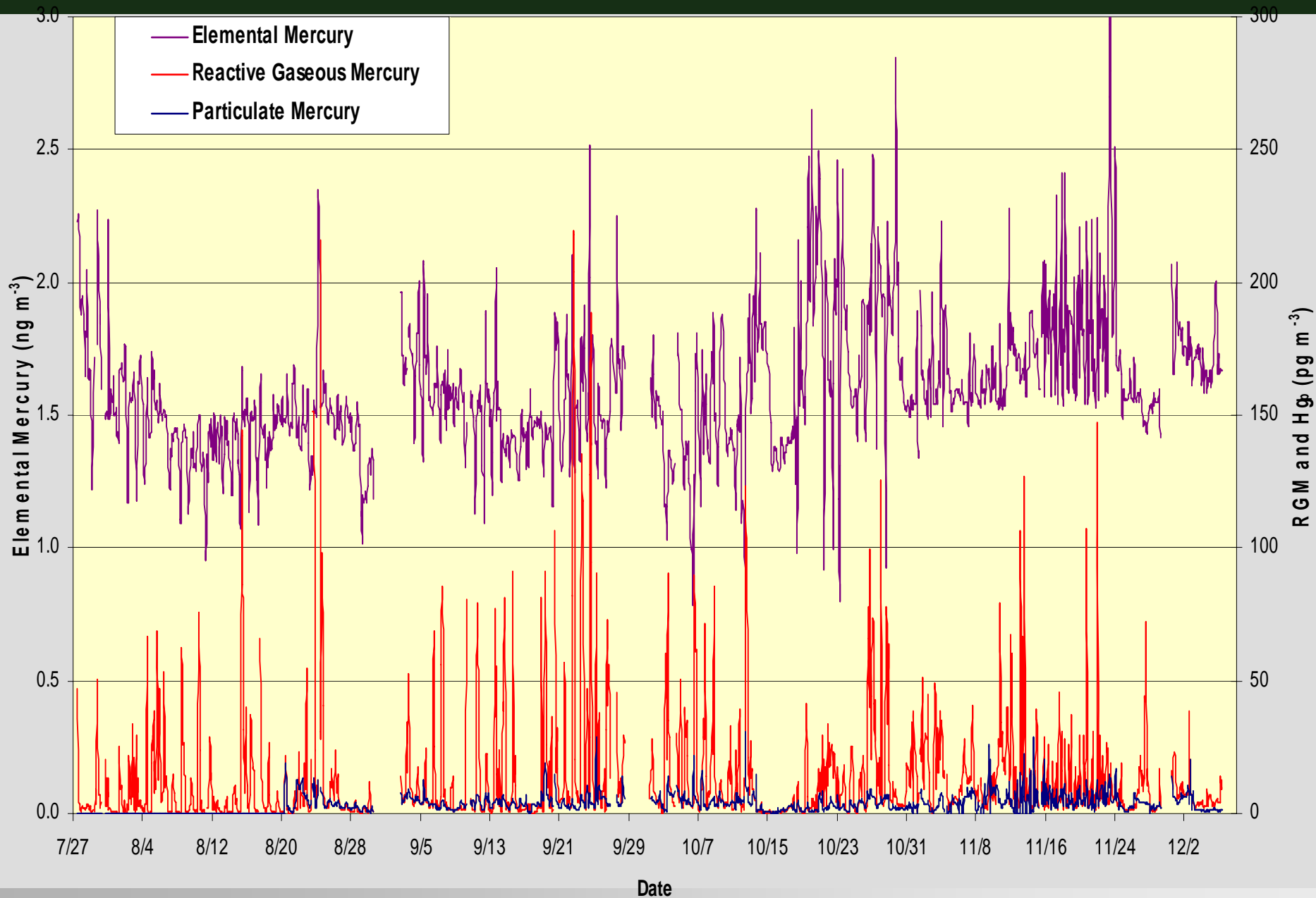
## Cool season PM<sub>2.5</sub> composition (Oct ~ March)



- **Speciation**

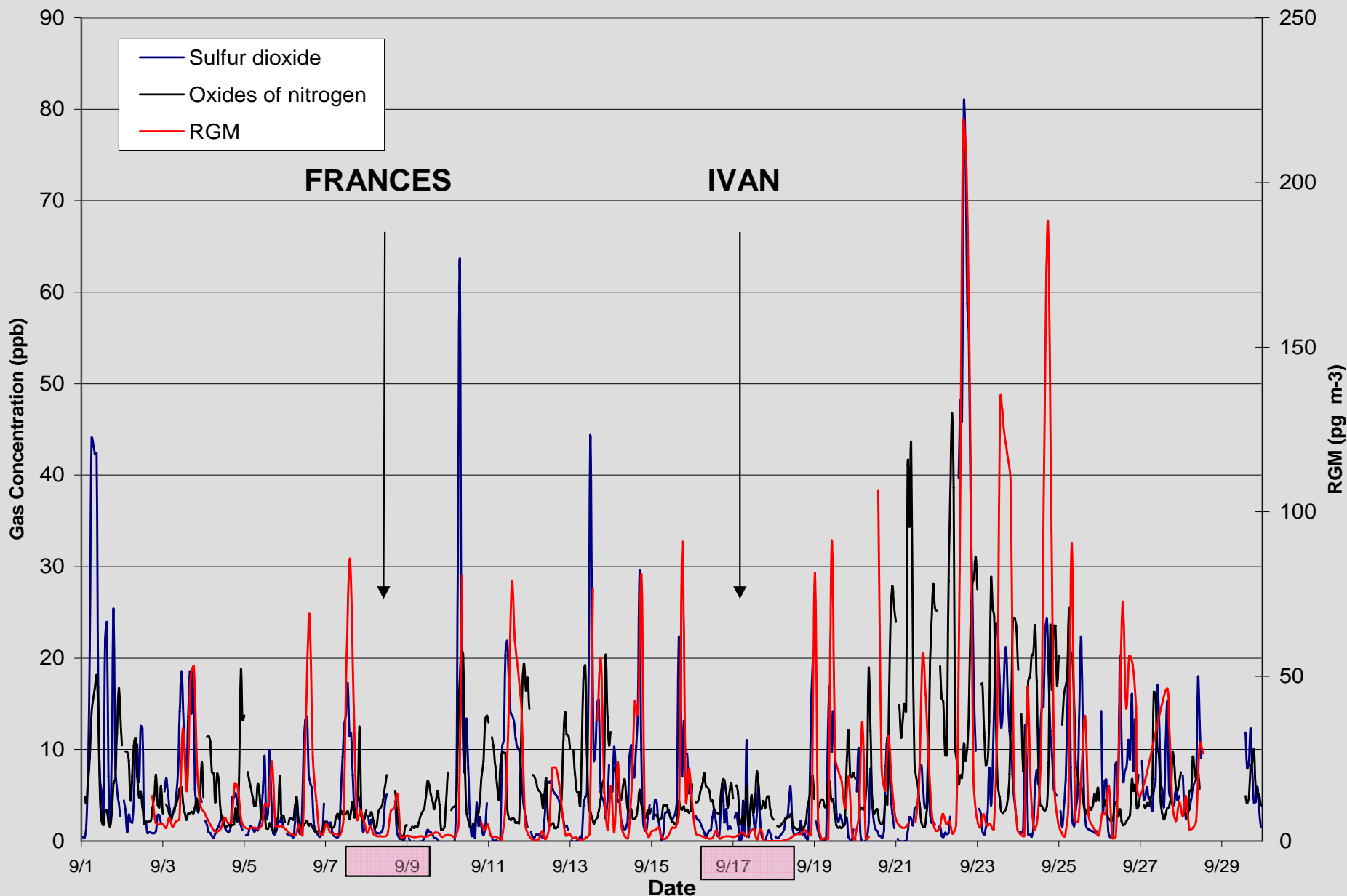
- **Elemental mercury ( $\text{Hg}^0$ ):** long range transport, stable in the atmosphere,  $\text{ng/m}^3$
- **Reactive Gaseous Mercury ( $\text{RGM}/\text{Hg}^{2+}$ ):** Local deposition, soluble in water,  $\text{pg/m}^3$
- **Particulate mercury ( $\text{Hg}_p$ ):** Local deposition, associate with fine PM,  $\text{pg/m}^3$

# Time Series of all Mercury Species (Athens, Ohio)





## September 2004 Gas & RGM Trends



# Potential Source Contribution Function (PSCF)

- PSCF has been used for air pollution source apportionment and source-receptor relationship studies.
- $PSCF_{ij}$  is the conditional probability that an air parcel that passed through the  $ij$ th cell has a concentration higher than the threshold criterion upon arrival at the monitoring site

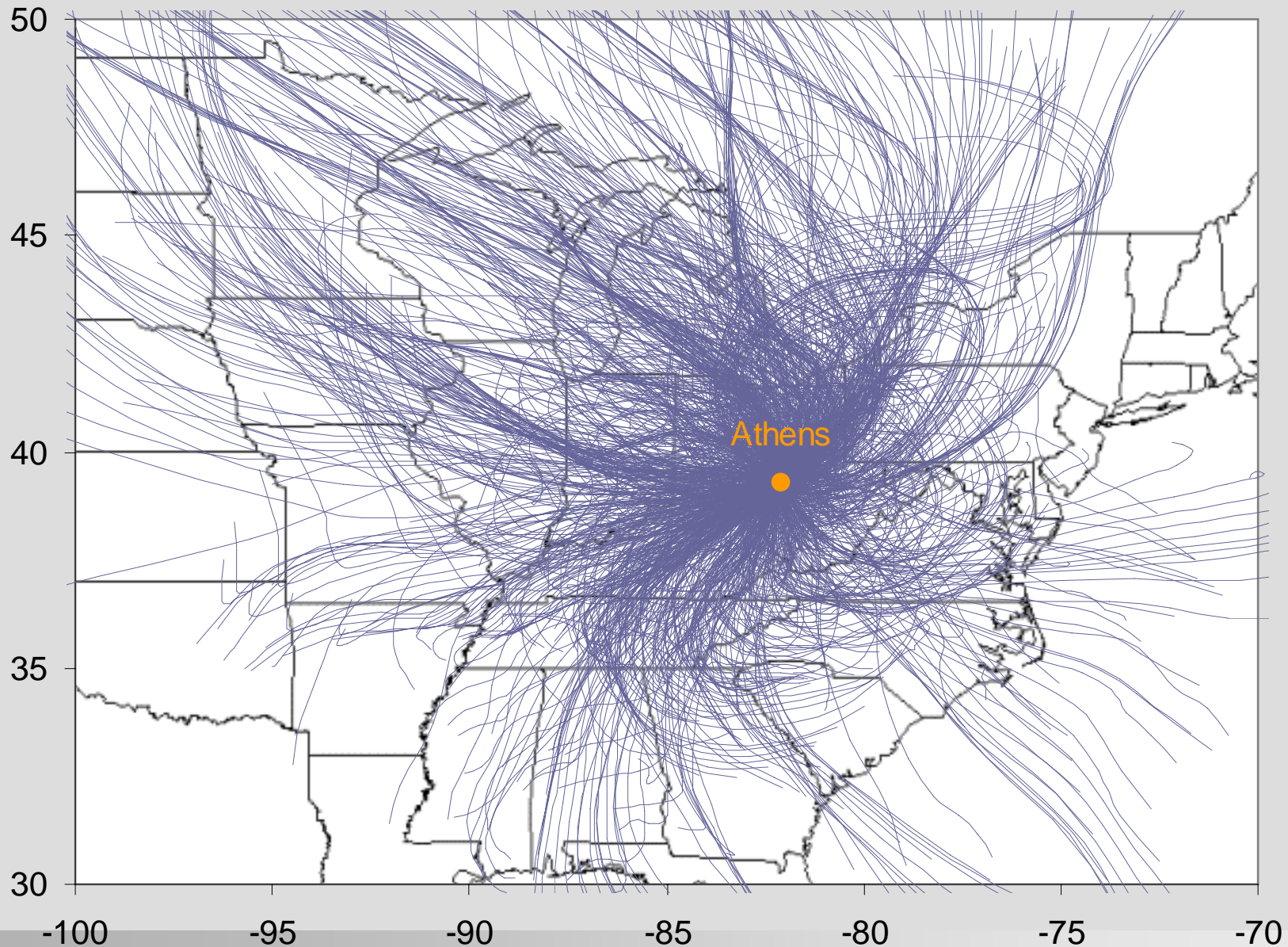
$$PSCF_{ij} = \frac{m_{ij}}{n_{ij}}$$

$n_{ij}$ : total number of end points that fall in the  $ij$ th cell

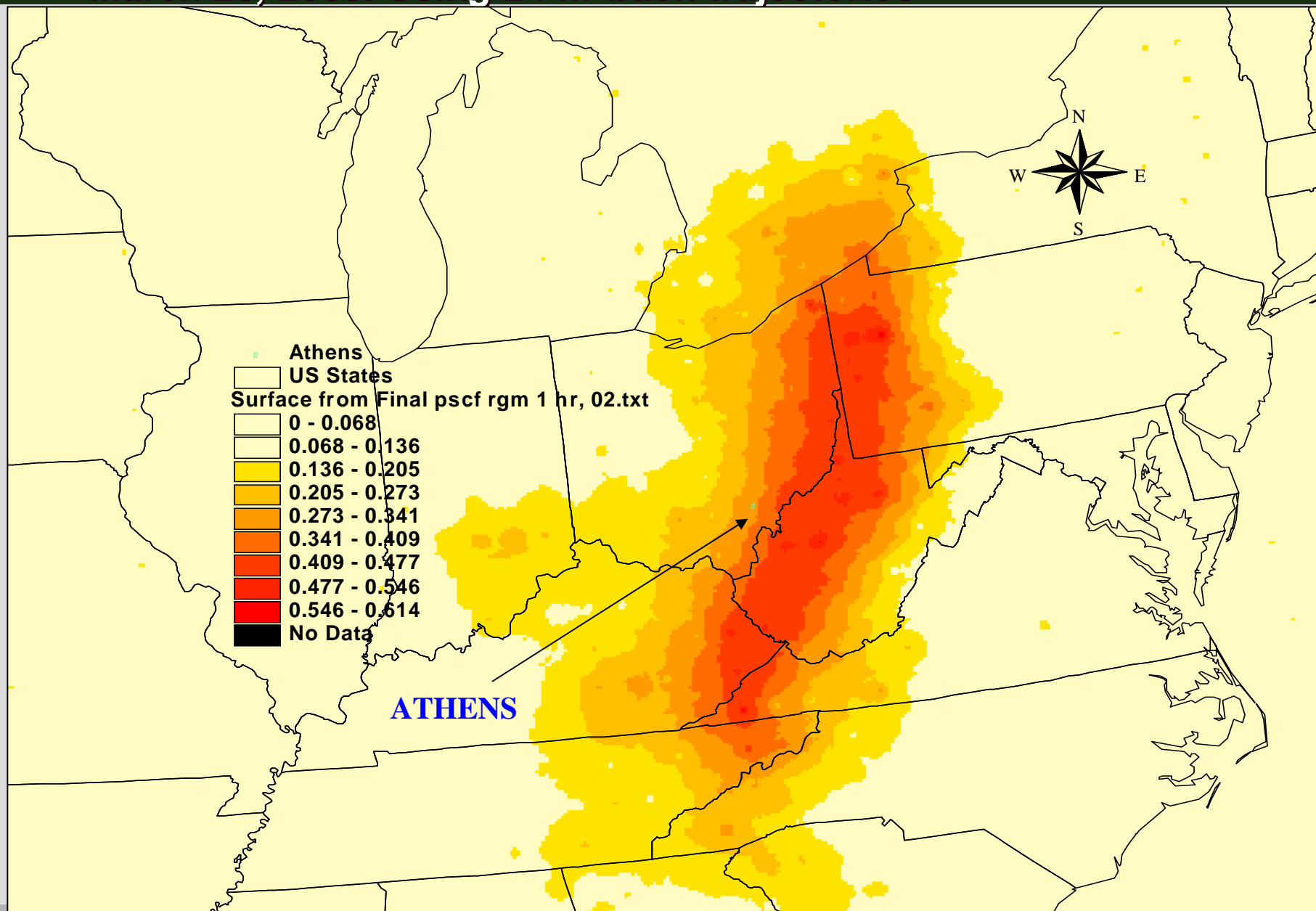
$m_{ij}$ : number of end points that exceeded the threshold criterion

(in this study, average concentration of RGM was used for the threshold criterion)

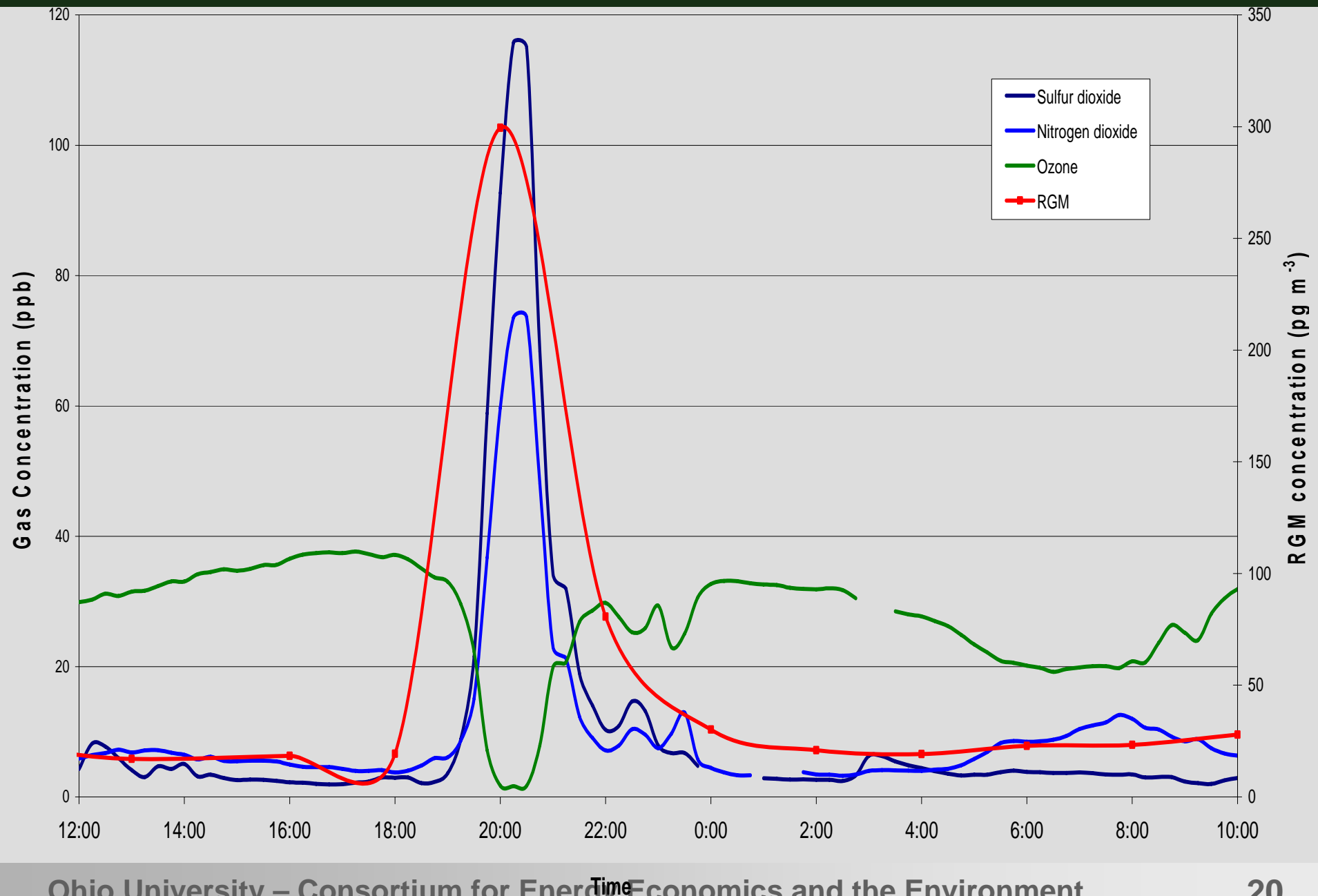
# 5-day Backward Trajectory



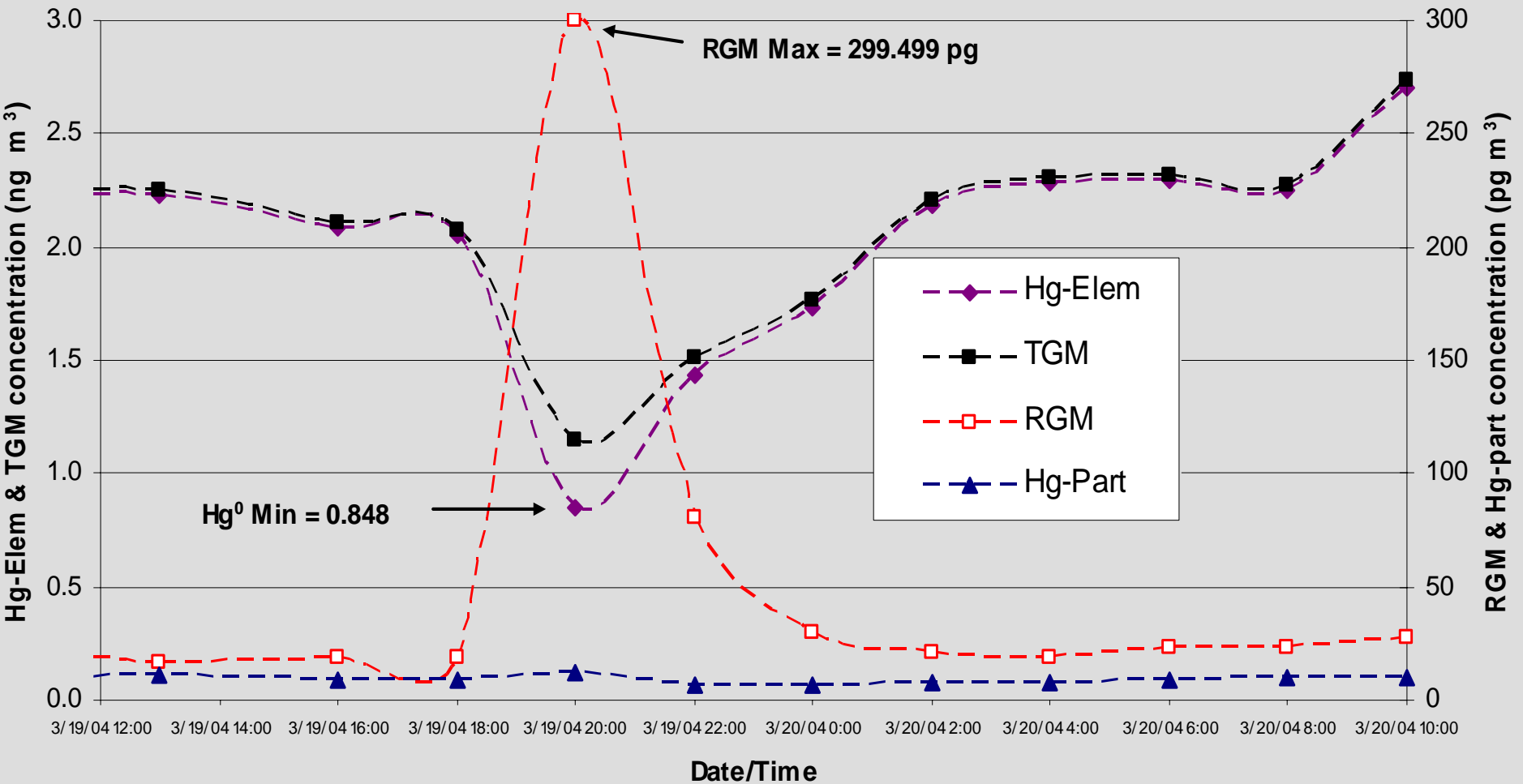
# Possible Source region for RGM. Measurements from July 27 2004 ~ March 28, 2005. Using 24 hr back-trajectories



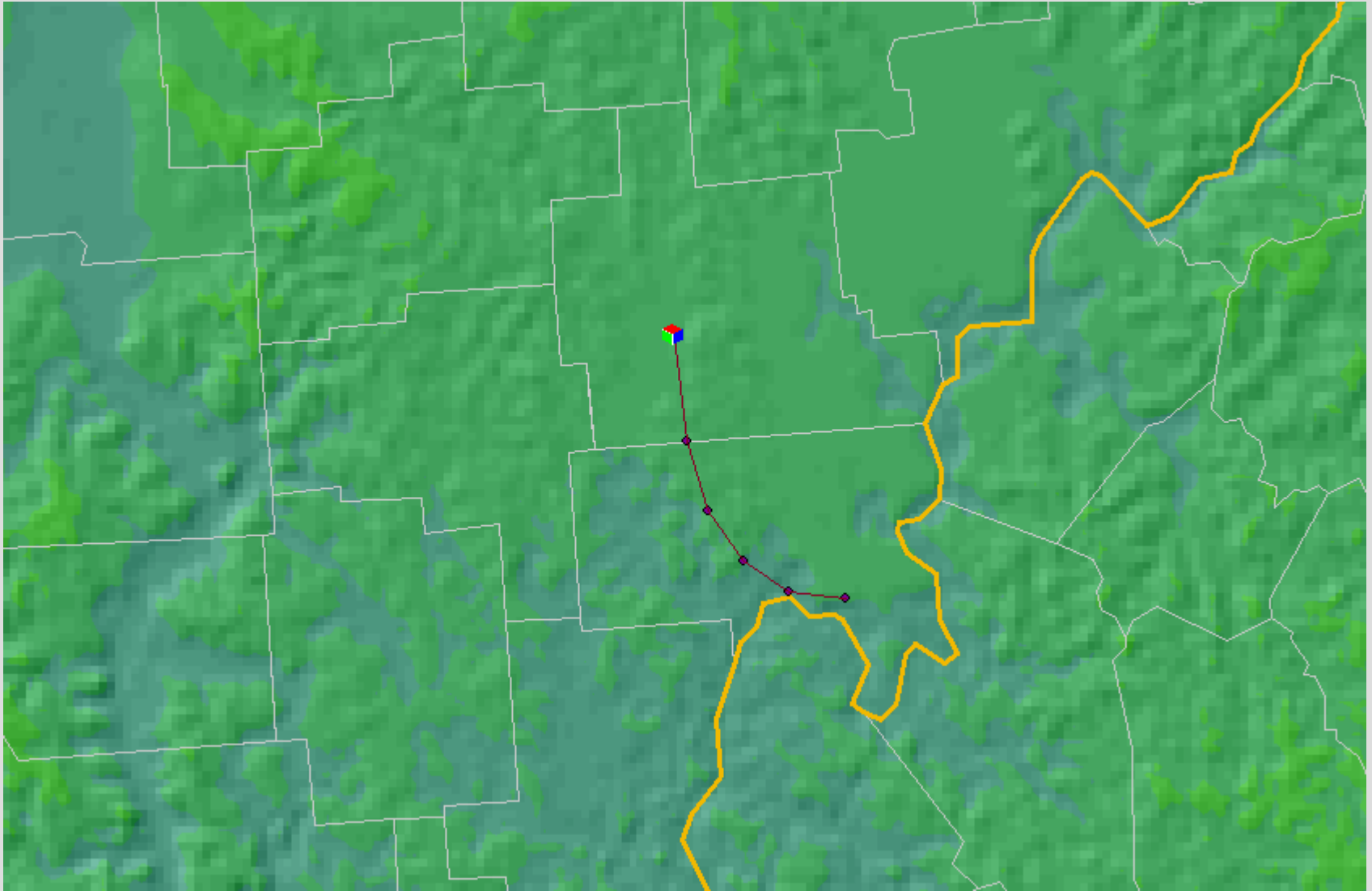
# Plume Impact of March 19-20, 2004 (Athens, Ohio)



March 19-20, 2004

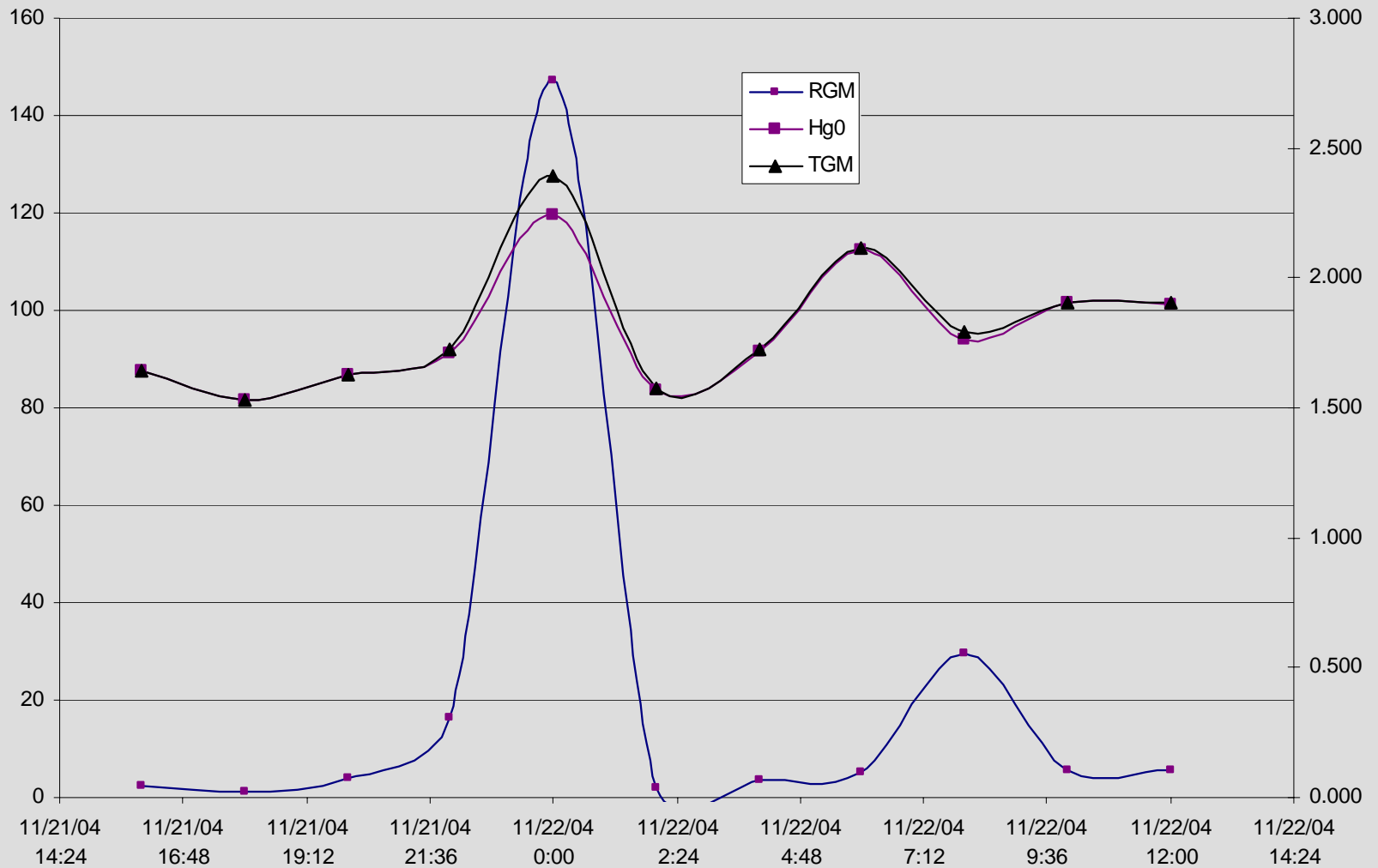


## (5-hour back trajectory)

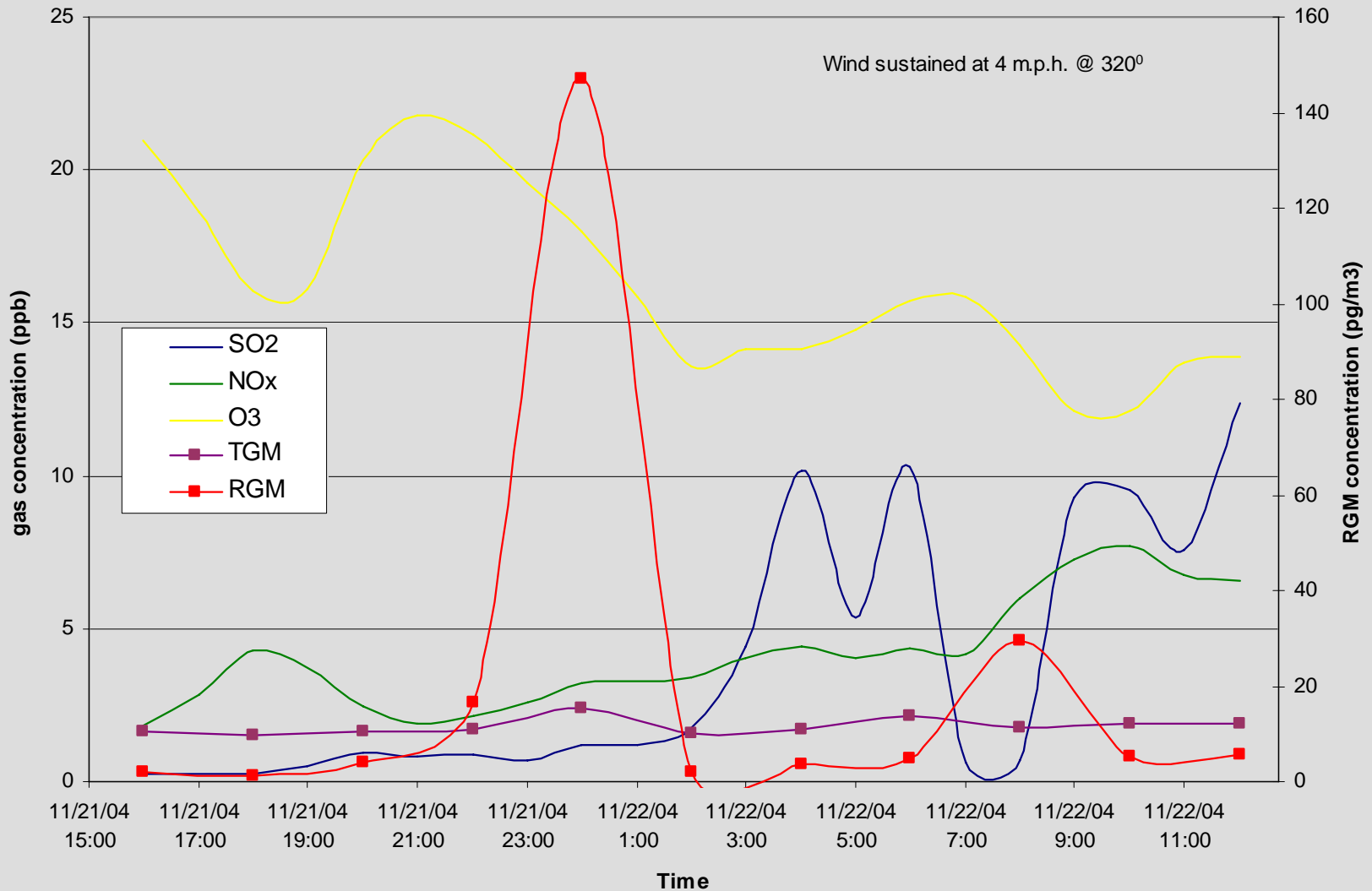




# Nov of 2004



11/22/04

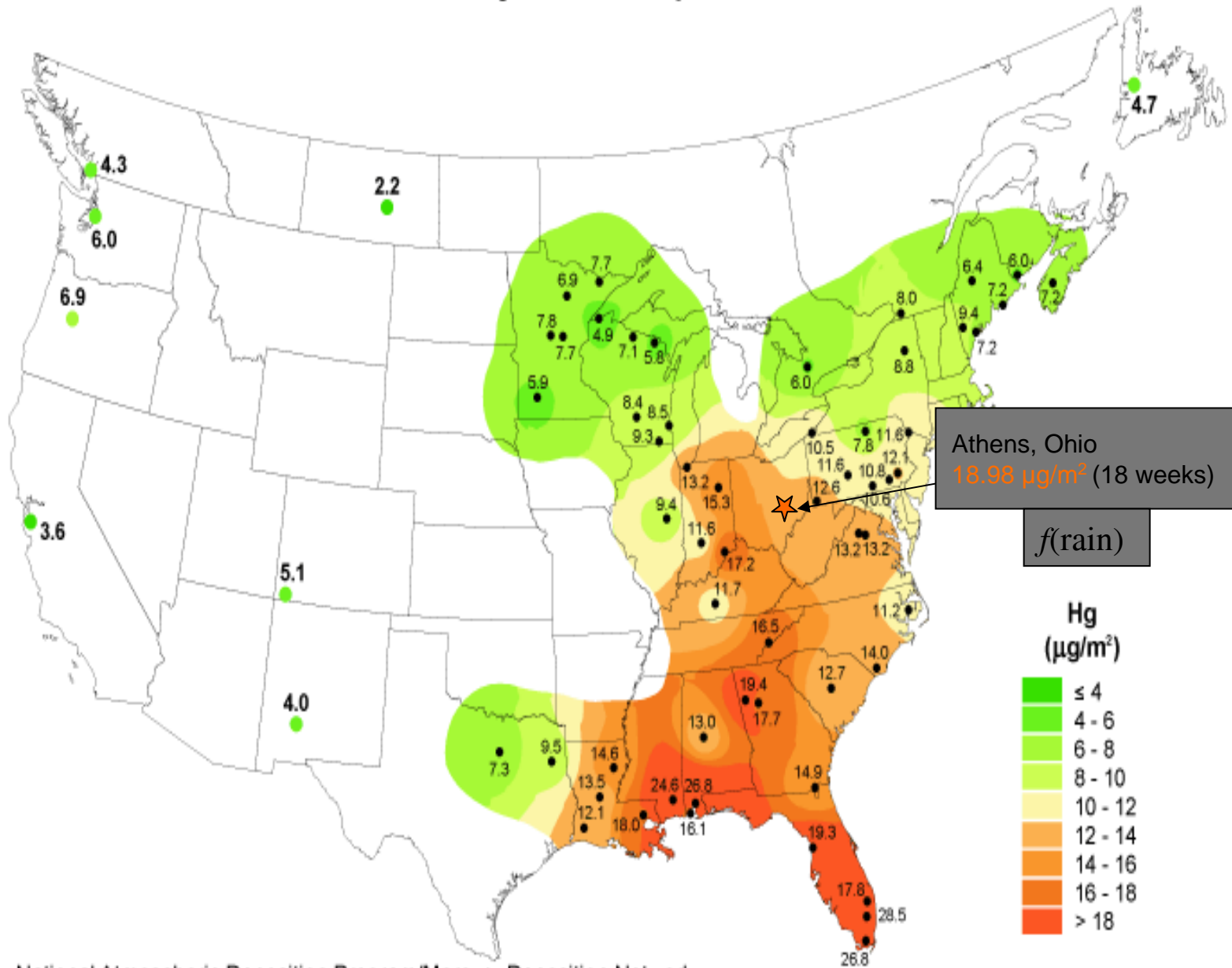


## Wet Deposition Sampler

- Mercury Deposition Network (MDN)
- Associated with both rain and snow events
- Sample collection every week
- Analyzed for total mercury content



# Total Mercury Wet Deposition, 2003



National Atmospheric Deposition Program/Mercury Deposition Network